"You had better come and see me, or you will have

Mr. Madden took no notice of the note, and the mar ager ordered the policeman present to eject him, which the policeman declined to do. Upon this Mr. Webb performed the ejectment himself. Some legal proceedings will probably grow out of the transaction.

-Col. Daviel Coleman died recently in Danville, Va., at the age of 92. At 12 years of age he was employed as an express by the Military Commandant of Halifax, where he then lived, to convey general orders, forwarded to him by Gen. La Fayette, for the Commandant of Pittsylvania, ordering troops to the rendezvous, near Irvine's Ferry, for the purpose of aiding Gen. Green, then actively retreating before the advancing columns of Cornwallis. He delivered the orders—the troops marched promptly—Green crossed the Dan in safety, and Cornwallis, chagrined at his escape, wheeled about and returned into North Carolina. He was commissioned as Captain of Militia in the 101st Pittsylvania Regiment in July, 1794; as Captain in the 42d Regiment in December, 1795, and successively Major and Colonel of that regiment, which he commanded previous to and during the war

-Michet is a new Parisian tener. He is an excerlent singer, but a wretched actor. Adolph Adam first discovered him, and went to all the lyrical managers in Paris, and pressed them to engage him. "He is mapolished," said he, " has a devil of a face, can't stand. can't enter, can't leave a room, but he has a superb voice, which is both energetic and sweet, equal and sonorous, penetrating and charming. He has, besides, all the instincts, all the happy disposition which assares certainty that he will make an excellent singer." Managers, however, will not engage artiste unknown to fame, and Michet waited some time (hard working in the interval) before he could obtain the only light which can ripen histrionic or lyric talents into reputation, that from the foot-lights. Ar last, however, he found an engagement at a third-rate opera house. Here Michot made his bow in Richard Cour de Lion; his bow was awkwardness itself, but his musical voice charmed the hearers, and when he came to sing in Der Freyschutz his voice was found finer; and his awkwardness less than ever, and since then he has been rising fast, having risen indeed from the Theater Lyrique to the Grand Opera.

-It is said that the Hon. George Bancroft has con sented to deliver the oration when the corner-stone of Perry's Monument is laid in Cleveland. This will take place on the 10th of Sept. next.

-The young lady, about whom the love troubles of the young Prince of Wales have begun, and which have led, according to rumor, to his visit to the North American colonies, is the Lady Caroline Villers, daughter of the Earl of Jersey, and grand-daughter of the late Sir Robert Peel, of whom the Countess of Jersey was the eldest daughter. She is very young, not over 17; the Prince not 19 until Novembernext. It may be held to be one of the plagues of high station that, if these young people really love each other, they should be eparated; and that, whether they do or not, their

that of Mr. Doolittle of Connecticut, as United States District-Attorney for Connecticut.

-A sum of \$8,000 has been placed at the disposition of the distinguished zoologist, O. Torell, for a scientific expedition to Spitzbergen and to the Arctic Ocean. He was to start from Tromsoë, in Norway, about the first of May. Beside M. Torell, the expedition consists of a botanist, Professor Nordenskiold; a naturalist, Professor Holmgren; two fishermen of Bohuslan, and the Dane Karl Petersen, who accompanied Capt. McClinock, The expedition will land in the Bay of Trauenberg, in the northern part of Spitzbergen; and while one party of the explorers is making explorations on this point another will undertake an expedition with dogs on the solid ice about the pole. After the return of this expedition, the researches in natural history will be continued until the end of August.

-At Verviers, in Belgium, the other day, a lady was seen, about 3 o'clock, in full dress, on the top of a very high house. She was delirious with fever. After endeavoring to prevail on her to come down, two slaters went after her; as soon as she saw them, she leaped from the house into the court. Fortunately, her immense crinoline, spreading out like a parachute, broke her fall, and she received only some slight injuries.

THE PRE-EMPTION LAW.

DUTIES AND RIGHTS OF PRE-EMPTORS.

LEAVENWORTH CITY, K. T., May 20, 1860. The readers of THE TRIBUNE are doubtless awars that a great portion of our public domain has been taken up by virtue of the provisions of the Preemption law-a law which is less understood than any other that interests so large a body of our citizens among our national statutes. Thousands of well-inormed men, "at horge" upon general topics, have migrated westward, and settled upon Government lands, utterly ignorant of their rights and duties under a law which was to control them in securing a title to their new homes. When it is remembered that there are some eighty local United States Land-Offices scattered up and down our Western borders, and many handred thousands of settlers transacting business through them, the importance of having generally dis-seminated, for the guidance of the settler, correct and detailed information upon this subject, will readily apdetailed information upon this subject, will readily appear. To be sure, upon application to the United States Land-Office, the applicant can obtain answers to his questious; but, unfortunately, his claim is, not unfrequently, a bundred miles from any office, and, without means of conveyance, he prefers proceeding blindly in his first steps to making the onerous journey; and, even when the trip is taken, he is likely to overlook some item of the atmost importance to him, and returns to pursue a course which will inevitably work a orfeiture of his claim. Hence it is that, having been ntimately connected in my associations with both the

orfeiture of his chind. He will be the name of the nam

per acre. For the mattal convenience of the floverument and the purchasers, local United States than And Offices are established in each Land District, which are under the supervision of the Commissioner of the General Land-Office at Washington. For the purpose of a correct Government Survey of the Public Purpose of a correct Government Survey of the Public In the limits of the surveys of each Surveyor-General's Office; as, for instance, the Surveyor-General's Office; as, the surveys of a specific duraber of townships, which are subdivided into sections of one square mile (or 640 acres), which in turn, are again subdivided into tracts of 160, 30, and 40 acres. After the "Inspector of Surveys" has made his reports, the "plate" are made up from the field notes; the Surveyor-General certifies to their correctness, and they are transmitted to the respective local Land Office which are then prepared to transact business with the scaler, whose first duty, after having selected a tract to suit him, is to make his settlement thereon, which may be done by laying the foundation of a house (the usual mode), the construction of a fence, the digging of a well, or, in fact, by any labor upon it indicatave of his intention to improve it. This tract must not acceed 160 acres. He should then present himself at the Land Office and "file" his "declaratory statement (this, however, may be done through an agent), which is usually required to be in the following form, to white the his of of a family) and active on the United States (or find a citize mu

"Witness: C. D."
"Witness: C. D."
"Byon filing this "statement" is the office, and the payment of a small fee, you receive a certificate from the "Register" of such filing upon the quarter section

payment of a small fee, you recent the quarter section the "Register" of such filing upon the quarter section designated.

If you file in a district where the lands have never yet been offerred at public sale to the highest bidder, the filing must be nothin three mends is of the time of making cettlement. If the land has been offered at public sale, then within thirty days a ter the settlement. You then have twelve nonties on the date of settlement, in which to make the neess ary improvements upon the claim, and come, forward and enter the same; which, in all cases, must be pair for at the time of entry. If, however, a public a ale should take place before the expiration of twelve counts, the entry and payment must be made prize to set a sole—the President of the United States always giving notice of such sale, by publication of at le ast three menths. Upon making application to enter h is claim, the party desiring to enter must be personally present, accompanied by a witness, who must testify to the following facts, viz: That he knows the a oplicary. A. B., that he made his settlement upon the land on the day of —, by laying the foundation of a house (as the case may be); that at the time of his settlement he was a single man for matried or head of a family) over the age of twenty-one years, and a (titizen of the United States (or has declared his intention to become such); that since making such settlement he has gone on to complete a dwelling-house—describing the house in detail—and that it is a contortable house, to live in; that applicant moved into it on the — day of — with his family (if he has one), and household at all kitchen his family (if he has one), and household at all kitchen on to compete a uniform and the control of competers and that it is a confortable house to live in; that applicant moved into it on the — day o, '— with his family (if he has one), and household and kitchen formittee, and that he had recided there ever a since, and still continues to reside thereon; that applicant does not own 3:0 acres of land in any State or Territory of the United States, and that he did not move off his own hand to reside thereon. And further, that wit ne shas no interest in procuring the right of procun tion for applicant, either directly or indirectly. The applicant also makes affidavit that he never had the benefit of the Preemption Law of 1841, and that he has made 1 to contract by which the title to the land he applies to erter will inure in whole or in part to any other person. Thereupon, if he is the only charmant to the land, he is permitted to enter it and receive from the Regulter a "duplicate," which certifies to the purchase money having been paid for the land, which is described, and authorizes him to receive a "patent" the local offices.

separated; and that, whether they do or not, their names should be mixed up with scandal on both sides of the Atlantic.

—A letter in Le Siècle gives an account of the capture of Father Otterio Lanza, a political refugee on board an American vessel in the Sicilian waters, by the Neapolitan police. Mr. Barstow, the U. S. Consul, who permitted this outrage, is said to be a Catholic, and to do the agreeable to the bloody inquisition of the young Bomba.

—A telegram was received at Auburn on Wednesday, from the Hon. Thomas Kirkpatrick, Agent and Warden of Auburn Prison, lying sick with the typhus fever at Chicago, to the effect that he rested quite easily on Monday night, and was considered to be improving. His situation on Saturday and Sunday occasioned considerable alarm among his friends, but it is now hoped that his recovery will be rapid and complete.

—The President has sent to the Senate the name of Mr. Mallett of New-York, as Consul at Florence, and that of Mr. Doolittle of Connecticut, as United States

District Atterney for Connecticut, as United States appealing from the local to the Genaral Land Office is quite common, and, in many instances, a final appeal is had to the Secretary of the Interior. The amount of litigation of this character is almost incredible. At one time I was informed that there were over three thousand contested cases. In many instances each party sincerely considers himself entitled to the disputed claim; but it too frequently happens that one or more of the claimants has no shadow of right to the land, but by filing upon it thinks that his peacefully inclined neighbor will compromise, by paying him a bonus, rather than submit to the expense and vexation of a centest. Many times, also, some designing person, enters up on a claim previously taken, and, removing the improvements of the first settler, makes his settlement, instead. Thus in a variety of ways do conflicts arise, causing much had bloodand not unfrequently resulting in extreme violence. There are always, too, upon the oublic lands a class of men who do great injustice to the rights of honest settlers by hard swearing for each other at the land offices. Indeed, this evil is so extraorive and so difficult to guard against, that it has frequently been doubted, by thinking men, whether the Preemption law, upon the whole, was an advantage to the settler. That it would be could its equitable provisions be carried out there can be no question, but the upon the provisions abuses.

the retiler. That it would be could its equilative provisions be carried out there can be no question, but the utmost vigilance cannot prevent serious abuses.

Priority of settlement and continuity of purpose, as evinced by improvements, residence, &c., govern in the decision of contested cross. Yet where a prior settlement has been made, if the party making it abandons his claim, he cannot return and succersefully contest with a subsequent bone fide settler, although great hattinde is given to the poor chaimant, who, after making his settlement, finds it necessary to be ave his claim for months, in order to carn or obtain the means with which to purchase it, or whose sickness has prevented his residence and improvements upon it; though it all cases he must be living upon it when he applies to enter it. It is worthy of remark that where the land is offered at public sale to the highest bidder, there is generally a commendable spirit, among the non-resident purchasers, of opposition to bidding against the settlers, and instruces are very nare where it is knowingly done. As it often happens that the cultivated them is thus put up, owing to the inability of the claimant to pay for it at the time, he would suffer a sewere loss schould competition by tolerated; still, it is dangerous to risk such a chance where the improvements are extensive and the land variable.

There are other provisions of the law pertaining to the rights of incorporated companies to packing toward interest to insert here. But owing to the meagerages of the facilities of she actual settless for claiming inclinations without a great tax upon their ime and means (and, Heaven knows, they need to husband both must carefully in these latter days in the West). I have felt no hesitancy in occupying so much space in the columns of The Fareune, knowing that there are thousands of the "sovereigns" who will coreally thank both the writer and publisher who will throw any light upon a subject in which they have accessed in the research to a subject in which

DIVORCES UNDER THE ROMAN LAWS.

Siz: Permittee to strengthen your arguntent against the Divorce Laws of Indiana, by a reference to the effects upon private morals of shoilar laws in Rome in

sions be carried out there can be no question, but most vigilance cannot prevont serious abuses.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

orfeiture of his claim. Hence is is that, having been offeiture of his claim. Hence is is that, having been numbered to make a second of the settlers and Land-Office for several years past, I have prepared for your widely-circulated journal a synopsis of the laws and regulations governing those desirous of securing the benefits of the right of precaption are:

In the persons entitled to the rights of precaption are:

Ist, citizens of the United States, or those who have declared their intention to become such; 2d, single women, whether maid or widow; 3d, heads of families. In the eye of the law, the "head of a family is one who has one or more persons living with him or her, in the capacity of servants, or others, such as minor children, &c., who are dependent upon him for support. "Heads of families" thus constituted need not be "of age;" in all other cases they must be. The object of the Preemption law is to encourage the settlement and improvement of the Public Lands, by giving actual settlers the preference in the purchase of them from the Government at the minimum price of \$1.25

it to any one, save responsively, and never once thought of it at Chicago.

is possible for a community to suffer. They are

familiar with boots and saliva. Their nose are

in a state of continuous tweak. Whatsoever things

are disgraceful, whatsoever things are incredibly

humiliating, whatsoever things another race would

rush to revolt at, the South patiently endures.

Smitten upon the right cheek, it turns the left;

smitten upon the left cheek, it offers the right;

smitten upon both, until upon both the shame is

attrecotyped, it would fain make a compromise of

its facial deficiency, by offering for assault the still

more sacred parts of its constitution. We

are not giving our own opinion. We

are not indulging in the gall of sectional

prejudice. We are merely taking the South-

ern patriarchs at their own truculent talk. To

drop Hardee, and to refer to The Quarterly Plan-

tation again, we find that the South is submitting

to "theft" and to "murder"-that " it has per-

mitted its soil to be invaded by a band of ruffians,

" rogues, and murderers "-that it is subjected

to " cool impertinence, studied insolence, sottish

" vanity, stupid ignorance, stolid conscientious

" ness." Returning to the consideration of the

Hardee bulletin, we are told that " Southern prop

"erty is stolen, seized, and delivery refused "-

that " the power and privileges of the highest legis

" lative tribunal are defied and mocked by the

" banded traitors of the North "-that " through

out the South, emissaries swarm, and are ever

These, Hardee and The Plantation Quarterly

being our authority, are the Southern wrongs-

these are the injuries upon which they should be

but are not yet, alas! mounted. Now, what does

the South do? In the name of guns and drums

and trumpets and thunder, what does the South

do? Why, they start a Quarterly Review; and

Hardee of the Rural Home, Florida, proposes "a

" cavalry corps of one hundred men." Talk of

lameness and impotence! why this is lamer than

lameness and more impotent than the impotency

of mules. The Rural Home, forsooth! Why,

there is a Unitary Home in this city, of which if

any inmate thought brown bread better than

white, he would manage, in despite of flaccid

purse and the distrust of job printers, in support

of his theory to print fourteen pamphlets in a

fortnight. And here is the buffeted South can

faise nothing but Hardee and his six-by-eight proc-

lamation, calling for "one hundred men," instead

of calling, as he should, if he and his fellows are

be dressed. Hardee may get, through the liberali-

you have cash-you cannot do battle with men, no

matter how many, unless you have money. And

where Hardee is to get money passes our compre-

hension. The South is ruined. The South, if we

may believe Hardee, has not a fip left for a nestegg. The South is short. Nor is Hardee very

long. He closes in Proclamation by a vociferous

and agonizing demand for contributions. "The

send money to Hardee. "Material aid" is precise-

Is the delicate phrase which he uses. He is in-

definite as to the proper amount of subscription,

but Editor Turner is explicit. Five dollars per

five dollars either to the gallant Hardee or to the

willing to pay liberally for waste paper and Fede

ral Dissolution, will find the right shop for their

money at the office of The Quarterly Plantation,

The N. Y. Times, treating of "Albany corrup-

-We beg leave to say that this is untrue, so far

as Mr. Greeley is concerned. He carried none of

New-York's dirty linen to the Chicago laundry,

and never voluntarily spoke of the distractions and

complications of our New-York politics, save to a

Yermont, Virginia, California, New-Hampshire,

and to any others, outside of our own State, who

favored him with a hearing at Chicago. If he was

not very many times asked confidentially by dele-

sates whether New-York could be carried for

Seward, and if he even once responded in the neg-

ative, then his memory is sadly at fault. He cer-

tainly did and does believe that the doings at Al-

bany last Winter would-whether justly or un-

justly-have diminished Gov. Seward's majority in

this State, but he further believes it would not

have overcome it. That eminent and earnest Re-

publicans thought and said otherwise, is well

· It is quite possible that, to some of the Albany

lobby operators who dogged his steps at Chicago

and insisted on wasting his time in bar-room wrangles for which he had neither time nor taste,

he said "Sirs, you, not I, have killed Gov. Sew-

"ard!" But if he ever mentioned Albany or its

secent legislation to any one but a New-Yorker,

unless in reply to some leading inquiry, then is he

rievously wrong in his recollections of that stir-

The Herald has trumped up a new reason for my

pposition to Gov. Seward's nomination-namely:

"When Mr. Rust. member of Congress from Arkanass, se-terly cannod Mr. Greeley in Washington for an article which appeared in This Track's against him, Mr. Seward, instead of the political for the members of the product of the political fortunes in his journal, epoused the side of his political for, and in the debate in the State spoke of Greeley contemptoonsly and cavalintly, as in editor of a newspaper." This has never been forgotten or fogiven by Mr. Greeley."

-What I have to say in response to this ridicu-

los story is that I have not thought of the matter

nferred to for at least two years past, except

when it was raised in my presence by some one

else; and in every such case I have discouraged

any attempt to magnify it into importance. On

the spirit and good taste of Gov. Seward's remarks

in the Senate on the Rust affair, I have no opinion

to express; but this is a very small matter to be thrust into a canvass for a Presidential nomination.

It has never had with me the weight of a butter-

ing week at Chicago.

known; let them answer for themselves.

Eatonton, Georgia.

e tion," says:

" South" has been able thus far to do.

" ready with the torch and dagger."

THE LATEST NEWS.

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPIL

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 25, 1860.

THE ABSENCE OF SENATOR SEWARD. The attempt of The Albany Evening Journal to misrepresent and distort my dispatch, suggesting that the absence of Gov. Seward was particularly regretted in view of the approaching votes on Kansas, the Homestend, Tariff, and Pacific Railroad measures, in which he had taken special interest, exhibits its malice and meanness. It was sent at the request of some of his special friends, and contained no word or intention of disrespect; but, on the contrary, a careful and considered purpose of delicate deference to his po-

MR. SEWARD'S LETTER. There is a general expression of approval in all political circles at the manly, dignified, and be oming tone of Mr. Seward's letter to the Repub lican Committee of New-York. It contrasts most favorably with some recent exhibitions of personal disappointment, and strikingly with the feeling manifested by other candidates on former occasions, who were superseded with greater reason.

MR, DAVIS'S RESOLUTIONS. Mr. Davis's resolutions are finally disposed of. and form the basis of the platform which will be demanded by the South at Baltimore. They were fully considered in a Democratic caucus, and must be regarded as an authoritative expression of its political sentiment. When they were first voted on to-day, Mr. Clingman's addition to the fourth resolution, declaring that the existing condition of the Territories of the United States does not require the intervention of Congress for the protection of property in slaves, was carried by three majority, receiving the votes of most of the Republicans who were present, and those of Messrs. Bigler, Bragg, Clingman, Johnson of Tennessee, Pugh, Polk, and Toombs, beside Messrs. Kennedy and Crittenden. Other amendments

were rejected. Finally, after the resolutions were carried sepain such straits, for One Hundred Thousand! This rately, Mr. Wilson said his friends had voted for is what "the traduced, slandered, and insulted the Clingman proposition as an abstract statement of fact; but, inasmuch as the author of the resolu-Now, as a general rule, it is all nonsense to talk tions regarded them as forming a whole, and they as the heroic Hardee does, about "the bleed of had been reported from a Caucus, he did not choose the brave," unless you have brave subjects to to take the responsibility of supporting even such bleed. The rabbit must be caught before he can of them as were approved abstractly. Hence he moved to reconsider the vote, which was carried ty of the ladies, "a banner which shall east a by eighteen majority, leaving the platform in its sheen of glory upon the thickest fight and the original shape, much to the satisfaction of Mr. " darkest day." But you cannot fight with a ban-Davis, and the discomfort of Mr. Douglas. ner-you cannot even fight with cutlasses unless

PENNSYLVANIA AND THE NOMINATIONS. All the Opposition members of the Pennsylvania delegation are heartily for the Chicago nominations except Mr. Morris, who has not defined his position. Success will not wait for any individual

THE TREASURY. The following is the weekly statement of the ...\$1,181,218 87 Drafts paid\$644,982 65

" patriotic citizens of the South" are requested to THE SLAVE-TRADE. Recent experience has demonstrated that the precention of the slave-trade can be more successfully prosecuted in our own waters, than on the coast annum is the "damage" to be sustained by every of Africa, if there be the disposition. Hence, reader of The Plantation Quarterly. Admitting there is no urgent necessity for the seven steamers that the Union can be preserved only by sending of light draft for the African service, just reporte by the Naval Committee of the Senate. No suc profound Turner, we think it safest to trust the bill can pass the House without a more urgen Quarterly Reviewer. There is an aroma about the

reason than has yet been assigned. THE ADMINISTRATION CORRU

Hardee Proclamation suggestive (in connection with five dollars) of eighty-three drinks. Patriots Various witnesses were examined before the Covode Committee, the most important of whom was David Webster of Philadelphia, who answered the interrogatories with much reluctance, and only when the Committee took a formal vote and proposed to bring the matter before the House in the event of his positive refusal. He testified to a correspondence with Attorney-General Black in De-"Naturally enough, the opponents of Mr. Seward at Chicago made the most of it. Mr. Greeley, Mr. Dedley Field, and others, who ishored with equal energy in their common cause, held Mr. Seward respondible for this mise onduct of the Legislature, party on the ground that the Republicans were largely in the majority in both branches of the Legislature, and party because it was assumed that the same looky influences which were rife at Albany would be dominant at Washington in the event of Mr. Seward's election. The Fees assents to the justice of this representation—which seems to us in the highest degree unfair." cember, 1857, and produced a letter from him requesting his prompt presence here at that time. After reaching Washington, he had a prolonged interview, which resulted in a proposition from Mr. Black to give Mr. Forney the printing of the Post-Office blanks, in case he would change his policy and support the Administration. When Mr. Webster inquired how much of that printing Mr. Forney's interest would be, Mr, Black answered the whole of it, and gave a distinct assurance that he was fully authorized to make the agreement, or New-Yorker. He fearlessly appeals, in confirmation of this statement, to the Delegations from

should not have ventured the suggestion at all. Upon examining the estimated profits of this work, it was supposed they would amount to \$80,000 for Mr. Buchanan's term. Immediately after this interview, Mr. Webster telegraphed Mr. Forney to meet him at the cars in Philadelphia, which he did, and they, in company with Henry S. Magraw, drove to Mr. Webster's house, where the overture and the circumstances connected with it were fully discussed. A state of things had then arisen which prevented a reconciliation, and Mr. Webster wrote Mr. Black announcing Mr. Forney's declination, when the correspondence closed.

Mr. Berrell and two other witnesses testified to being removed from the Philadelphia Custom-House for having voted, at primary elections in their precincts, adverse to the wishes of the Col-

To the Associated Press.

Washington, Friday, May 25, 1860.

A number of Members of Congress and their wives paid a formal visit to the Japanese to-day, in accordance with a previous arrangement. Messrs. Philip & Solomans, booksellers, entertained them several hours, in Willard's concert-room, with an exhibition of various specimens of drawings, paintings, and engravings, the commenest of which excited their admiration, while the more costly and finely-executed were scarcely noticed. The stereoscopic pictures, however, excited their wonder and admiration. This evening the eight principal Japanese dined with the President, in company with the Naval Commission, the Members of the Cabinet and their wives, and other invited guests, to the number of about thirty-eight.

The receipts into the Treasury last week were \$1,181,000—an increase over the sum on hand the previous week of \$536,000. The amount subject to draf is \$7,286,000.

XXXVITH CONGRESS. FIRST SESSION.

SENATE ... WASHINGTON, May 25, 1860. Mr. HUNTER (Dem., Va.), from the Finance Committee, reported back the House Post-Office Deficiency bill, with sundry amendments.

Mr. GWIN (Dem., Cal.) moved to take up the Over-

and Mail bill. Carried.
Mr. GWIN said that the object of the Post-Office for GWIN said that the object an end system, and proceeded to explain the details of the bill.

The CHAIR called up the special order, being the

private calendar, and it was postponed.

Mr. Davis's resolution's were taken up. fly's wing, and I am certain that I never spoke of

Mr. CRITTENDEN (8. Am., Ky.) took the ground that the resolution contemplated evils not likely to arise; that the T-rritories were quiet, and no intervention was needed. To justify the resolutions, we must suppose that the Territorial Governments all intend to make war on Slavery, which is not likely to be the case. It was useless to bring forward the future to make mischief in the present. He advocated peace and quiet. All parties had been wrong and contributed to the mural irritation. He was not going to be tied to the heels of the Democratic or any other party. The question was then taken on Mr. Brown's (Dem., Miss.) amendment, that intervention was now needed, and lost—Yens 5; Nays 43. The Yeas were Messrs. Brown, Hale, Iverson, Johnson (Ark.), and Yulee.

Mr. COLLAMER (Rep., Vt.) offered an amendment to Mr. Clingman's amendment, to the effect that no intervention by Congress in the Territories ever would be required.

be required.

The amendment was lost by Yeas 16, Nays 33.

Mr. CL'INGMAN'S (Dem., N. C.) resolution that no necessity now exists for the intervention of Congress to protect slave property in the Territories, was adopted by Yeas 26, Nays 23, as follows:

Gopted by Yeas 26, Nays 23, as follows:

YEAS—Messr. Bigler, Bingham Brags, Chandler, Clingman, Collamer, Crittenden, Dixon, Doolthe, Foot, Grimes, Hale, Hamin, Harlan, Johnson (Tenn.), Kennedy, Latham, Polk, Pugh, dimmons, Ten Eyck, Toombs, Trumbull, Wade, Wilson—28, NAYS—Messra Benjandi, Bright, Brown, Chesnut, Clay, lavie, Fitzpatrick, Green, Hammond, Hunter, Iverson, Lane, Gillery, Mason, Nicholson, Pearce, Powell, Rice, Saulsbury, Chastian, Sildell, Wigfall, Yulce—23.

The Bitth resolution was taken up. It is as follows:

Resoluted That if **construction

Resolved, That if experience should at any time prove that the judicial and executive authority do not possess means to insure adequate protection to Constitutional rights in a Territory, and if the Territorial Government should fall or refuse to provide the necessary remedies for that purpose, it will be the duty of Congress to supply such deficiency.

Mr. CLINGMAN offered the following, to come in

"Previded It is not hereby intended to assert at this time the sty of Congress to provide a system of laws for the maintenace of Slavery." Mr. GREEN (Dem., Mo.) was surprised that such a

Mr. GREEN (Dem., No.) was surprised that such a proposition should come from a Southern man.

Mr. IVERSON (Dem., Va.) was for an assertion of Constitutional rights in a bold, manly manner. He charged Mr. Clingman with acting under a fear of offending the North.

Mr. PUGH (Dem., Ohio) moved to strike out the words "at this time," and to add at the end of the

Mr. PUGH (Dem., Ohio) moved to strike out the words "at this time," and to add at the end of the words, "as a political institution."

Mr. GRIMES (Rep., lowa) moved as an amendment the words, or until after the ensuing Presidential election." "Yangifer.]

The Secontion was withdrawn.

Mr. PUGH'S proposition was lost.

Mr. CLINGMAN desired to add at the end of his proviso the words "or any other species of property."

The CHAIR decided that the words could not be added event by general consent.

The CHAIR decided that the words could not be added except by general consent.

Mr Clingman's proviso was rejected by Yeas 12, Nays 31. The Yeas were Messrs. Chark, Clingman, Dixon, Foot, Foster, Hale, Hamlin, Latham, Pugh, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, and Wilson.

Mr. BROWN offered the following as a substitute

Mr. BROWN offered the following as a substitute for the fifth resolution:

"Resolved, That experience having already shown that the Constitution and the common law, unnided by statutory enactment, will not afford adequate and sufficient protection to slave property some of the Territories having failed, and others having refused to pass such enactments, it has become the duty of Congress to interpose and pass such a law as will afford to slave property in Territories that protection that is given to other kinds of property."

Mr. W1GFALL (Dem., Texas) opposed the substitute, and said that somehow or other the Senator from Mississippi (Brown) and the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. Clingman) pursued a course to embarrass the action of the South, and bolster up the fortunes of the man who had proved himself unsound. He would not, however, question the gentleman's motives, only to show the effect of their action.

Mr. BROWN replied to these reflections. He did not admit the right of the Senator from Texas to lec-

not admit the right of the Senator from Texas to lec-ture him. He denied any desire to embarrass the ac-tion of the party or of any Senator. In reply to the charge that he favored Mr. Douglas, he said he would

charge that he lavored all.

support the nominee of the Ricamond Convention if
he was a sound man on a clear platform; but if a mere he was a sories of abstractions were presented, he would not. He would then sever his connection with the National Democratic party.

Mr. WADE (Rep., Ohio) suggested that the Repub-

Mr. WADE (Rep., Ohio) suggested that the Republicans have no part in the vote on these resolutions, as it seemed to be a Democratic family affair.

Mr. HALE (Rep., N. H.) thought Mr. Wigfall did great injustice to Northern Democrats, if he supposed the adoption of Mr. Brown's resolution, or any other, would embarrass the Northern Democracy. They could not stagger the Democratic party in his (Hale's) State by any resolutions that might be passed. At the next State Convention they would declare that they had always entertained these sentiments. He complimented Mr. Brown's course as consistent, for if the principles embodied in the resolutions were correct, now was the time for action.

A personal colloquy here ensued between Mr. HALE and Mr. DAVIS.

Mr. Brown's substitute was lost by yeas 3; nays 42-

Mr. Brown's substitute was lost by yeas 3; mays 42-Mr. BROWN said the three votes were enough to Mr. TOOMBS offered an amendment that the action of Congress should be within the limits of consti-tutional power. Adopted.

Mr. TRUMBULL (Rep. III.) said that he had no ob-

jection as it stood, as a mere abstract proposition. He offered as an amendment, "That there is no constitutional right to take and hold slaves in the Territo-

The amendment was rejected by Yeas 17, Nays 31. The 66th resolution was then adopted by Navs 2. Messrs. Hamlin (Rep., Me.) and Trumbull were the

only negatives.

The sixth resolution was then read as follows: Resolved. That the inhabitants of a Territory of the United ites, when they rightfully form a constitution to be admitted ites, when they rightfully form a constitution to be admitted ites, when they rightfully form a constitution to be admitted item, and the property of a State on forming a new constitution, decide for themselves whether year, as a domestic institution, shall be maintained or prohit-within their jurisdiction, and that they shall be received the Union with or without Slavery, as their constitution prescribe at the time of their admission.

Mr. WILSON (Rep., Mass.) moved the following as

substitute:

"Resolved, That Slavery is against natural rights, and can only sist when it is upheld by local and municipal law, and that the constitution neither creates, nor establishes, nor authorizes Concess to create and establish Slavery, nor guarantees the right to up person to take into, or hold slaves in a Territory, and that my person to take into, or hold slaves in a Territory, and that classes the interests of free labor, it is the duty of Congress to ene and the interests of free labor, it is the duty of Congress to revenu its extension into the Territories of the United States."

This exhibition was rejected by Yeng, 9; Nays, 33.

This substitute was rejected by Yeas, 9; Nays, 33. The resolution was then adopted by Yeas 33, Nays

The seventh resolution, relative to the Fugitive Slave Law, was then taken up. Mr. TEN EYCK (Rep., N. J.) said that he should

vote for the resolution.

Mr. HALE was in favor of carrying out the provisions of the Constitution for the rendition of fugitive your labor, but was opposed to the provisions of the

A discussion ensued between Mr. HALE and Mr. MASON (Dem., Va.) as to the merits of the Fugitive Slave Law of 1850.

A resolution offered by Mr. KENNEDY (S. Am., Md.) as an amendment to the seventh resolution was

Mr. WHLSON moved to reconsider the vote by which the resolution of the Senator from North Cato-lina (Mr. Clingman) was adopted. He had voted for it believing it to be right as far as it went, but he did not wish to be held responsible for any of these resolu-

The motion to reconsider was carried and the reso-

lution rejected.

The Indian Appropriation bill was taken up, when the Senate adjourned. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. FENTON (Rep., N. Y.) made an ineffectualefort to call up his bill to provide for the settlement of
the claims of the officers and soldiers of the Revelutionary army, and the widows and children of those
who died in the service.

The bill provides for the payment of the half-pay
claims promised by the resolve of Congress of October,
1780, half-pay for life to the officers who served to the
close of the war, or until their reduction in the service,
deducting the commutation certificates received under deducting the commutation certificates received under the act of August, 1783, and anything clae they may

the act of August, 1783, and anything ease they stay have had under the act.

It also extends the act of May 23, 1853, granting lands to the soldiers or their minor children—to the children irrespective of age—there being no minor chil-dren of the soldiers of the Revolution; and therefore Mr. Fenton argues that they were unjustly excluded from the benefits of said act.

He alleges that the commutation certificates were the anyment or satisfaction of the half-pay contract,

He alleges that the commutation certificates were not in payment or satisfaction of the half-pay contract, because the officers did not agree to receive them as such; and moreover because they were not paid in specie or current money equivalent, as promised, but were almost worthless, and were disposed of by the officers who did receive them as best they could from 5 to 12½ cents on a dollar; that they are a still-existing and long-deferred debt, legal and meritorious, due to those men who gained our liberties and established the Government which we now enjoy; that there was an excuse for the delay erties and established the Government which we now enjoy; that there was an excuse for the delay when the Government was poor and bankrupt in the early period of our history. But this could not be urged now by this great and powerful people, with all their wealth and power. He further urges that the payment of these claims had been urged by Washington, advocated by Madison, and, had been reported upon favorably by the ablest and best men of the XXIVth, XXVIIth, XXXIId, XXXIVth, and XXXVth Congresses; and further, that the principle and justice of these claims were fully recognized by the act of 1828, by the Court of Claims

in the case of Thomas H. Baird, and by re-peated acts of Congress in the passage of special acts, in individual cases, and that no court of law or equity in the civilized world would decide that these debts had been by any construction of law or equity, paid either by the old or new federation; that, cquity, paid either by the old or new federation; that, as these claimants could not sue the Government, it was the highest duty of Congress to make provision for their discharge, by paying the officers, if living, and if not, their heirs at law; for if the debt was due to the ancestor, it is due the descendant.

ant.

The House considered the private calendar.

About two dozen private bills were passed.

The Senste bill relative to the return and care of the

The Senste bill relative to the return and care of the recaptured Africans was taken up.

Mr. UNDERWOOD (Dem., Ga.) moved as an amendment that provision be made for the sale of the negroes in Florida, or setting them free in Massachusetts. [Laughter.]

Mr. DAVIES (Rep., Mass.) made some reply, and Mr. UNDERWOOD responded, but what they said was lost in cries of "Order," and a call for the police by Mr. COBB.

The bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee, with leave to report at any time. Adjourned.

Japanese and American Coins. Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune. WASHINGTON, Friday, May 25, 1860. The Japanese Embassadors are now occupied principally by the business of ascertaining upon what terms the monies of Japan and the United States should be exchanged. The relative value of gold, silver, and copper is very different in each country. Moreover, to fix precisely the value of their metal as compared with ours, a number of their coins are to be assayed in the Philadelphia Mint. The Embassadors have no power in this matter, but have been instructed to carry

immediately acted upon. Inited Presbyterian General As-

home full information, in order that the subject may be

SECOND DAY. Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, May 25, 1860. The morning session was chiefly taken up by hearing r corts, memorials and petitions, among which were leters from the Waldensian Synod, signed by Dr. Revel, who visited this country about two years since, and one from the United Presbyterian Synod of Canada. Abo, quite a number in regard to the Fugitive-slave

lay, which were referred to appropriate Committees. in the afternoon the report of the Board of Home Missions was read by Dr. Dales. It was very long but very interesting and encouraging. The amount received for the year is \$14,333; paid out for expenses of missionaries, \$13,478; leaving a balance of \$856 to meet a debt of several thousand dollars. The estimated expenses for the coming year are, for India, \$6,100; for Damascus, \$4,960; for Egypt, \$5,800; China, \$1,000; Trinidad, \$500. This makes less than one-third of a dollar for every member in the church. An eloquent appeal was made on behalf of the Board by Dr. Dales. Also one by Dr. Guthrie. The Assembly fixed the next place of meeting at Mon-

Methodist Episcopal Conference. BUFFALO, Friday, May 25, 1860. The Conference resumed the discussion of the Slav

The Rev. J. C. Murphy of Philadelphia spoke

against the majority report, and was followed by Dr. E. Thompson of the North Ohio Conference, who made an able argument in favor of the report.

The venerable Dr. Alfred Griffith of the Baltimore Conference then took the platform. Mr. Griffith is the oldest member of the Conference; and on motion of Secretary Harris, as an act of courtesy, the Conference granted him an extension of time at his pleasure. He occupied fully an hour with his remarks in opposi-

ion to the report. He was followed by the Rev. J. L. Craw of Illinois,

He was followed by the Rev. J. L. Craw of Illinois, in opposition to the report, who proceeded to reply to the speech of Mr. Moody, made on Wednesday.

At attempt was made during the proceedings to-day to create sympathy for the majority report, by Dr. Havenof the New-England Conference, in behalf of some of the Bishops, calling the attention of the Conference to the fact that a white woman was in the hall, whose nother was held in Slavery, and who desired ference to the fact that a white woman was in the law whose mother was held in Slavery, and who desired to present her claims to the brethren for assistance in obtaining her liberation. Objection was made, and the matter was withdrawn. The election of officers for the Church was made the special order for Monday,

Old-School General Assembly.

The Old-School General Assembly.

ROCHESTER, Friday, May 25, 1860.

The Old-School General Assembly reassembled today. The Church Extension Committee's report was
adopted, and the Committee's name was changed to
that of "Board of Church Building." The Assembly
agreed to meet in Philadelphia next May. The great
debate on the Board question was concluded, and the
Assembly resolved that it is inexpedient to make any
aganic change—Yeas, 234: Navs, 56.

Congressional Nominations.

Sr. Louis, Friday, May 25, 1860.

The Democratic Convention for the 11d Congressional District has nominated the Hon. John B. Henderson for Congress, to succeed the Hon. Thomas L. Anderson. At the same time and place, the Opposition Convention nominated James A. Rollins for Con-

The Queen's Birthday at Montreal, Yesterday, being the Queen's birthday, May 25, 1860.
Yesterday, being the Queen's birthday, was observed as a holiday; nearly all the places of business were closed, the military and firemen had reviews, and there were fireworks and a concert in the evening.

Canadian Items.
TORONTO, Friday, May 25, 1860.
Yesterday the anniversary of the Queen's birthday was generally observed as a holiday throughout the

Alexander Hoig, Miss Baker, and Miss Martin were drowned in the bay last evening, by the upsetting of the boat in which they were sailing. The Rev. H. Grattan Guinness preached here last evening, and left this morning for Quebec, en route for England.

Trial for Murder and Rape.

Springfield, Mass., Friday, May 25, 1860.
The trial of Alexander Desmarteau, for murder and rape of Augustine Lucas, a girl of eight years, was concluded to-day, and the prisoner found guilty of murder in the first degree. Law exceptions have been taken and himself and the control of the co taken, and his sentence is postponed.

Weather Report.
St. Jone's, N. F., Friday, May 25, 1860.
Heavy snow storm. Wind N. E. Thermometer

Suicide. Corsing, Friday, May 25, 1860.

B. F. Farnell, a clothing-merchant of this village, was found, by his wife, hanging by the neck, dead, in his own barn, this morning. Some four years since hattempted suicide, and was saved by the rope breaking. He has been lately depressed in spirits, which was undoubtedly the cause of this act.

St. Catharines, C. W., Friday, May 25, 1850.
W. H. Merrit, jr., son of the Hea. W. H. Merritt, and Managing Director of the Welland Railway, died suddenly this morning.

Fire.
DATTON, Ohio, May 25, 1860.
The extensive tannery of Haar, Mitchell & Stewart

of this city, was destroyed by fre last night. Loes, \$15,000; insurance, \$4,000. HAY REQUIRED FOR COWS .- Otis Brigham of Westborough, Mass., after 70 years' experience in farming, says, in The New-England Farmer, that good cows will eat on an average 20 lbs. of hay per day, when

giving milk, and 15 lbs. when dry-not by guess work,

but tested by actual weighing for months at a time. Then it is easy to calculate the cost of milk. In the neighborhood of New-York, the average value of hay is one cent a pound, and the average quantity of milk not over six quarts. At 31 cents a quart it will pay If other feed is the hay bill and one cent a day over. given, the increase of milk must pay for that. The manure will be worth at least the cost of attendance and walking. If the milk is worth more than 34 cer.ts, it g' ces a profit; and if less, a loss. The rule is a usefur one for those who buy hay, as it shows them how much must be provided to Winter a cow. We would not risk a provision of less than two tuns per cow.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.